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Bakhtar News Agency

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THE KABUL TIMES

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KABUL, TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1966, (SARATAN 14, 1345, S.H.)

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A jirgah from Northern Independent Pakhtunistan, now on a visit here, met Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal at 10:30 a.m. today.

President of Tribal Affairs Department, Mohammad Khalid Roshan, and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Pakhtunistani leader, were also present at the meeting.

North Vietnam Accuses America Of Bombing Provincial Capitals; Hanoi To Be Evacuated

Demonstrators Protest Rusk's Arrival In Japan

OSAKA, Western Japan, July 5, (Reuters).—About 5,000 demonstrators Monday thronged the airport here when United States Secretary of State Dean Rusk arrived by special aircraft on a four-day visit to Japan.

Rusk was whisked away from the back entrance by car while the demonstrators—trade unionists and students protesting at the bombing of the Hanoi and Haiphong waited at the front.

Police said there was no immediate disorder. Labour and student organisations earlier predicted that 10 times as many demonstrators—50,000 would turn out when Rusk flew in from Taipei and Tokyo.

From Osaka Rusk was driven to Kyoto, about 30 miles away where he is to attend a Ministerial Conference on trade and economic affairs.

The demonstrators also oppose the conference on the grounds that they say it would involve Japan more deeply in the Vietnam war.

Not a single demonstrator turned up at Tokyo's international airport where Rusk changed planes on his way to Kyoto from Taipei.

Before leaving Taipei Rusk told newsmen he had had a very profitable visit with Chiang Kai-shek. They conferred a total of four hours Sunday and Monday.

TASHKENT ROCKED

MOSCOW, July 5, (DPA).—Quake-ridden Tashkent was rocked by a series of eight new earth tremors Monday, the third in a week "Tass" news agency reported.

According to the agency, a force seven shock, followed by seven lesser tremors within 25 minutes early yesterday afternoon, damaged houses in the centre of the Uzbek capital.

The new quakes also wrecked hopes that tension beneath the city, where a large part of the population was made homeless by quakes earlier this year, was now subsiding.

Irrigation Experts Arrive In Shiberghan

SHIBERGHAN, July 5, (Bakhtar).—A team of irrigation experts from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation arrived in Shiberghan, Jouzjan province, to study the possibility of raising cotton on the lands irrigated by Sih-Safid River.

The team will also probe the possibility of constructing a dam at Suzma Kala.

STOP PRESS

HONGKONG, July 5, (Reuters).—North Vietnam has accused the United States of bombing and strafing provincial capitals, the North Vietnamese News Agency VNA reported last night.

In an urgent message to the International Control Commission, North Vietnam listed the provincial capitals attacked as Dong Hoi, Phu Tho and Thai Binh.

More serious still, it said, was the further bombing of the outskirts of the port of Haiphong and a section of a dyke along the Tra Ly river.

The agency said the number of U.S. planes shot down over North Vietnam reached 1,157 Monday with the crash of a U.S. jet in Thanh Hoi province yesterday morning.

The New China News Agency said in a despatch from Hanoi that the Hanoi administrative committee had ordered mass evacuation of the North Vietnamese capital.

All those considered non-essential to fighting and production must leave Hanoi city to assure the defeat of the "U.S. war escalation," the committee said. Those staying behind were called up to maintain vigilance and fight staunchly to defend their capital.

Radio Peking in a Chinese language broadcast last night criticised the Soviet Union for trying to reach an agreement with the United States on disarmament despite serious developments in Vietnam.

It also said the Soviet Union regarded Chinese aid to North Vietnam as outside interference "like U.S. aggression in South Vietnam."

The radio said the United States had 300,000 troops in South Vietnam and there was no reason why the other party could not take reprisal action.

North Vietnam's official daily Nhan Dan said Tuesday the U.S. air strike on oil depots near Hanoi and Haiphong were aimed at boosting the morale of Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation.

Nhan Dan, in a commentary broadcast by Radio Hanoi, said, "it is no accident that the U.S. bombed the Hanoi and Haiphong outskirts during the closing days of the (SEATO) meeting" in Canberra.

Meanwhile Judge Samuel Hofstadter of the New York Supreme Court today asked senator Robert Kennedy to urge Congress to hold a referendum on the war in Vietnam.

Air New Zealand's DC - 8 With Five Aboard Crashes

AUCKLAND, July 5, (Reuters).—All five crew were dragged with serious injuries from the blazing wreck of a DC-8 jet which crashed at Auckland International Airport yesterday.

The plane, one of three DC-8's owned by Air New Zealand, was on a training flight when it plunged into the Tarmac in front of the airport control tower.

It was the first crash at the new airport in suburban Mangere since it opened for operations late last year.

Air New Zealand began equipping with the four-engined 130-seat jets a few months earlier. They have a fourth on order.

The two dead crewmen were reported alive when first dragged from the fiercely blazing wreckage.

The plane was one of three DC-8's operated by Air New Zealand on routes to Australia, Southeast Asia and North America.

In a letter to Kennedy, the judge suggested that the referendum be held on New York's traditional election day—the first Tuesday in November.

In view of the "vision and courage" which Senator Kennedy had shown on Vietnam question, Hofstadter asked him to submit a referendum resolution to congress.

"Now let us hear the voice of the people," the judge said.

Hofstadter, a leading member of the American-Jewish Congress, put on record his solidarity with the peace efforts of this organisation.

India's new consul general in North Vietnam, A.S. Dhavann left for Hanoi Monday with a personal message to President Ho Chi Minh from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi's message is a reply to one from the North Vietnamese leader.

In Saigon the South Vietnamese government released several Buddhist agitators who were arrested during the recent rioting in Saigon.

The release was a conciliatory move by Premier Nguyen Cao Ky toward the unified Buddhist church which offered Sunday to suspend its anti-government activities for the next two weeks.

American planes struck at North Vietnam's fuel supplies again Sunday in another raid in the vicinity of the key port of Haiphong, the United States military command reported Monday.

It said two missiles exploded in mid-air—one so close beneath two U.S. planes that the pilots heard and felt the blast. The third reportedly went wild and hit the ground.

He said the American jets dived through the cloud and strafed the missile site. The pilots said a truck housing its control radar was heavily damaged and a large orange fireball rose from the site.

Reception Marks America's 190th Independence Day

KABUL, July 5.—The United States of America offered "something different" in the way of a national day last evening. Members of the royal family, government officials, and diplomats gathered in Shar-i-Nau at the invitation of Ambassador and Mrs. John M. Steeves to mark the 190th American "Independence Day".

In an effort to give the guests an insight into various ways Americans celebrate and entertain themselves at home on the Fourth of July, a musical entertainment with "singing and dancing was presented."

Guests were treated to the traditional American "hot dog" which were served by a group of teen-aged girls in costumes accented in red, white and blue.

In a swirl of sunset wind, following the entertainment, Ambassador Steeves spoke briefly to his guests.

"Mrs. Steeves and I will remember well this Fourth of July celebrations, our fifth here in Afghanistan," he said, "and when we are in other places next year at this time, look back nostalgically on you, and this impressive setting with the beautiful mountains surrounding us and looking down upon us."

The Ambassador will leave in mid-July for Washington, D.C. where he will assume new duties with the Department of State as

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HM CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT JOHNSON

KABUL, July 5.—His Majesty the King has sent a congratulatory telegram to President Johnson on the occasion of the United States independence day, the Foreign Ministry Protocol Department said.

Freeman To Visit Afghanistan Soon

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar).—The United States Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman will visit Afghanistan to take part as representative of President Johnson in the inauguration of the Kabul-Kandahar Highway.

The highway will be officially opened on July 13, village.

Municipalities' Law To Be Amended

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar).—The Wolosi Jirgah Monday passed a resolution which calls for suspending the decree law governing municipalities.

The Jirgah's legislative committee had proposed that until the law is amended by the Jirgah, municipal elections should take place in accordance with the law on parliament elections. The committee's report submitted to the Jirgah said the decree law, passed when the Jirgah was in recess, had certain loopholes.

RAISIN EXPORT HITS NEW LEVEL

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar).—The Mewe Samoun Shirkat, a company which processes and exports dry fruits, has exported 4,000 tons of raisins during the last six months.

The proceeds of the sales abroad exceeded \$1,200,000.

President of the company, Abdul Hadi Rashid, said Afghan fruits on the international market are sold at higher prices now and there is a great demand for it.

The company exports to U.S. Soviet Union, China, Poland, Holland, Lebanon, England and some other countries.

MESHARANO JIRGAH CONSIDERS BUDGET

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar).—At the Mesharano Jirgah's committee on Financial Affairs Deputy Minister of Finance Gulam Ali provided explanations on the state budget for 1966-67.

British - Rhodesian Talks Reopen

SALISBURY, July 5, (Reuters).—British and Rhodesian officials got down to new talks yesterday searching again for a basis on which to build a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesian independence issue.

The talks, suspended 10 days ago after the deputy leader of the British negotiating team, Oliver Wright, returned to London for consultations, reopen without him.

But when Wright does return here, reports from London indicate he will be bringing new proposals from the British government designed to broaden the field of manoeuvre on both sides—at the moment thought to be rather narrow.

Just how much progress has been made in the 13 meetings so far held here between the British and Rhodesian officials is still a secret.

Leaders From 7 Warsaw Pact Nations Open Summit Talks

BUCHAREST, July 5, (DPA).—

The leaders of seven Warsaw Pact countries began discussion of European security problems at their summit meeting opened here Monday.

The party leaders, Premiers, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany were welcomed by Rumania's party chief Nicolae Ceausescu, "Ager Press" reported.

Their meeting, boycotted by China's ally Albania which has not attended Warsaw Pact conferences since 1963, follows a ministerial level meeting in Moscow recently.

It is expected to deal with Rumania's reported demand for more say in the Warsaw Pact military alliance.

AP adds: formulations of ways to ease East-West tension and renewed condemnation of U.S. policy in Vietnam are also expected from the meeting, say informed circles.

It is the first East European Communist summit since the last Warsaw Pact meeting in Warsaw 18 months ago.

FLOSY Leader Back In Cairo After Talks Postponed

CAIRO, July 5, (Reuters).—Abdul Gawee Mackawee, chairman of the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY), has returned to Cairo following the indefinite postponement of the Front's first National Congress in Yemen's twin capital of Taiz.

Mohammed Salem Basendwa, member of a FLOSY delegation which accompanied Mackawee and they flew here on Saturday for talks with Arab League officials. The congress was due to start on Thursday.

Basendwa said the congress, the aim of which was to set up a government in exile for South Arabia was postponed because of the absence of many of military members who had been unable to leave the "war front."

He said the talks with Arab League officials would deal with documents which had been obtained on British plans for occupied South Yemen. The documents referred to the handing over of powers to the South Arabian federation government in 1968.

On Thursday, Saif Ahmed Saleh Al Dhalai, leader of the National Liberation Front (NLF), which merged with the Organisation for the Liberation of the Occupied South in January to form FLOSY, declared that the Taiz congress was illegal.

The following day two former leading FLOSY members, Ahmed Abdullah Al-Fadhli and Jaabal Ben Hussein Al-Audhali cabled President Nasser condemning the congress.

Entry Plan For UK May Be Drafted By EEC Members

BONN, July 5, (DPA).—The question of Britain's entry into the European Common Market (EEC) has reached the phase of "joint actual work", the West German government holds.

Referring to Foreign Minister Gerhard Schroeder's suggestion of Saturday for the six EEC members to draft an "entry plan" as a basis for the negotiations with Britain, government spokesman Karl Guenther Hase said in Bonn Monday in the West German view the time had come for something beyond declarations of good-will.

Von Hase said it was possible that France's attitude would become clear during the visit to London of French Premier Georges Pompidou on Wednesday and Thursday.

Recent statements on the part of France had given rise to hope that Paris was taking a more open-minded attitude towards Britain's entry than before.

(Contd. on page 4)

Soviets Finish Carrier Rocket Tests In Pacific

MOSCOW, July 5, (AP).—The Soviet Union announced Monday that tests of carrier rockets "to develop new space systems" have been successfully completed.

The tests were carried out in the Pacific in two areas—west and Northwest of Midway Island.

A brief announcement, carried by the Soviet news agency Tass gave no further information about the nature and purpose of the tests.

These were started April 24, when it was said they would end July 31. There was no explanation for the earlier ending.

On May 25 the Soviet Union reported the "successful conclusion of five and a half months of testing for a spaceship loading programme also in the Pacific."

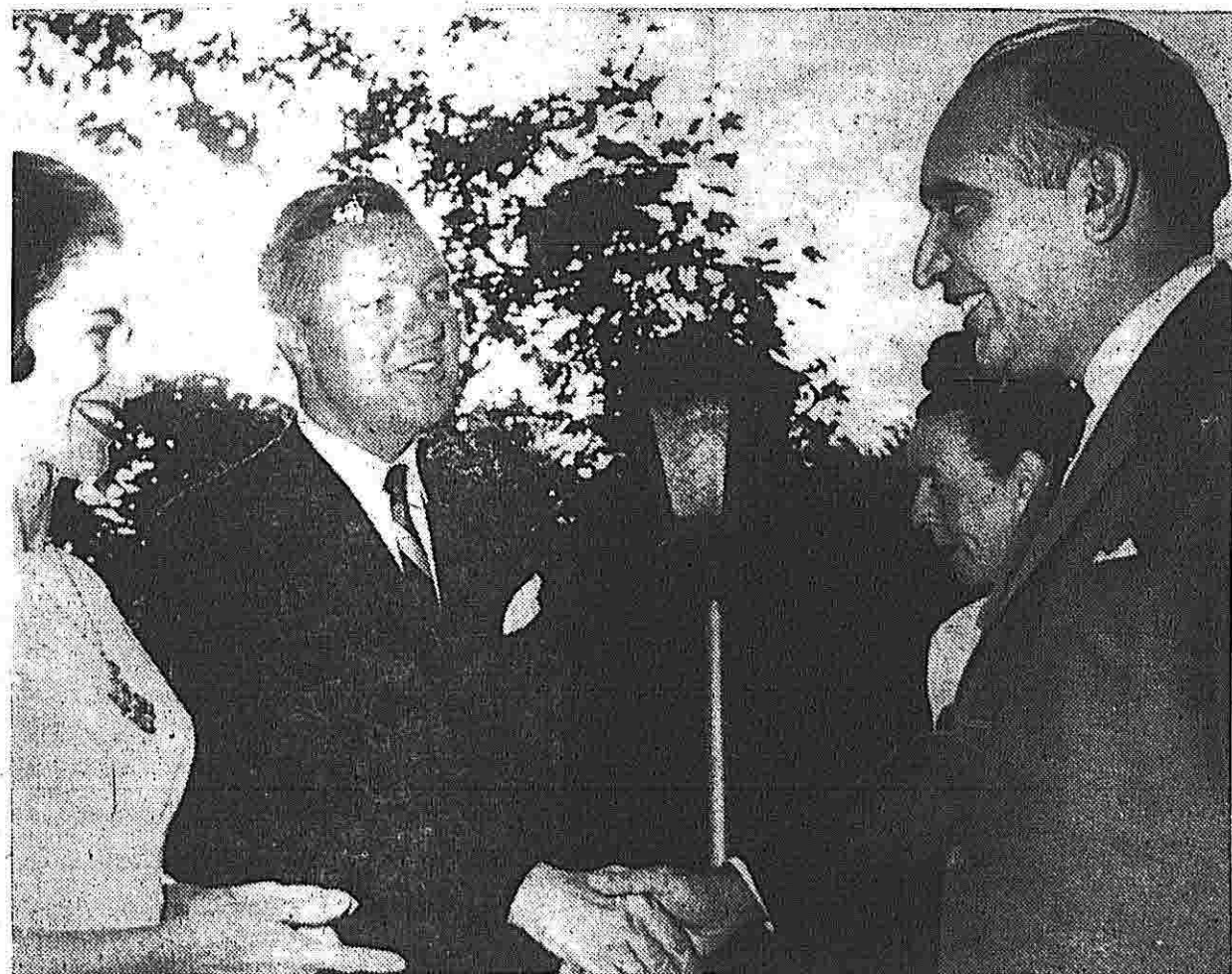
There was no indication in either announcement whether the tests are in preparation for a new Soviet manned space flight. Such a flight has not been carried out by the USSR since March 18, 1965, when Alexei A. Leonov became the first man to walk in space.

CHINESE OFFICIALS UNDER CRITICISM

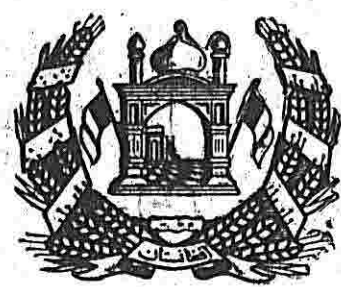
HONG KONG, July 5, (Reuters).—Two former Chinese officials and an intellectual have come under criticism in China's current campaign against anti-socialist and anti-party dissidents, according to radio Peking yesterday.

They are Hsia Yen, former Vice-Minister of Culture, Yang Han-Sheng, former Secretary to the all-China federation of literary and art circles, and Ien Han, a leading dramatist and song composer.

The attack came in an article in Red Flag, theoretical journal of the Chinese communist party denouncing Chou Yang, a Deputy Director of the propaganda department.



Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal talking to Archer K. Blood, Deputy Chief of U.S. Mission in Afghanistan. Mrs. Steeves is on the right of Prime Minister. Mrs. Blood is also seen in the photo.



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Food For Thought

God should hold enclosed in
his right hand all truth, and in
his left hand only the ever-active
impulses after truth, although with
the condition that I must at all
ways and forever err, I would
with humility turn to his left
hand and say, "Father, give me
this: pure truth is for thee alone."

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

The American independence anniversary on July 4, marks two important events both of which had great impact upon the pattern of political history.

It was a first step toward ending colonialism on American continent. The Americans, with their diversity of thought and culture astonished the world by their unity in fighting against imperialism of the 18th century—which was then extremely strong and powerful. The Americans became a source of inspiration for other colonies to fight for their rights.

It also signifies the beginning of an era of written constitutions. The American constitution later written to serve as fundamental law for the new nation was the first of its kind in the history of the world, and has served as a guideline for other countries of the world in drafting and endorsing their own constitutions, which in most cases were modelled, in some way or other, on the American constitution.

What is significant to us as Afghans is that the American constitution, after coming into existence, has gradually but steadily and legally evolved by a process of development of the three organs of the state.

The constitution of the United States, except for some amendments accomplished by due process of law, is still the same. It is a living document.

Afghanistan and the United States have had friendly ties ever since the establishment of diplomatic relations between them. The exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries has helped develop cordial relations between the two nations.

His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen's visit to the United States and their meeting with President Kennedy marked an important step in the history of friendship between the two nations. President Eisenhower's visit to Afghanistan, which took place before their Majesties' visit to Washington, although short, was helpful in the expansion of mutual

understanding between Afghanistan and the United States.

Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal has been invited to pay an official visit to the United States. Although no date has yet been fixed, we are sure that the exchange of talks between our Prime Minister and President Johnson at whose invitation he will be visiting Washington will be another stepping stone in the development of cordial ties between the two nations.

These relations, based on mutual respect and equality, have been expanding on cultural, economic, and educational levels.

The United States has been assisting Afghanistan in the implementation of its five year plans. It has already sponsored several projects—including the Helmand Valley Authority and the Kabul-Kandahar highway which will be officially opened very shortly.

On the educational level, a large number of Afghan students are studying in American universities. Most of the students have received scholarships from various American institutes of higher learning. The United States has also assisted educational institutions in Afghanistan.

As a recipient in the food for peace programme, Afghanistan has always appreciated the contribution of the United States in feeding the hungry millions in Asia, Africa and Latin America. This humanitarian gesture has been of great assistance to the governments of the developing countries who have been making concerted efforts to raise the production of agriculture in their own countries.

As a non-aligned and peace-loving nation, Afghanistan often cooperates with the United States in international gatherings.

On the occasion of this anniversary we offer our congratulations to the government and the people of the United States of America and hope that friendly relations will develop between the two nations in accordance with the policy of non-alignment of Afghanistan.

Johnson's Winning In 1968 Elections Doubtful

Whatever the criticisms of President Johnson, one thing about him has consistently been taken for granted. His political invulnerability—especially after his crushing defeat of Senator Goldwater 18 months ago—has never been doubted even by his enemies. The assumption on all sides has been that L.B.J.'s reelection in two years' time is little more than a preordained formality.

Suddenly all the confidence and certainty have vanished. "Can L.B.J. win in 1968?" has ceased to be an absurd question and is already being asked.

The President, for the first time in his 31 months in office, is in serious political trouble. The latest Gallup Poll shows his popularity at a lower ebb than any reached by either Presidents Eisenhower or Kennedy. Today only 46 per cent of the nation's voters give him a favourable rating—a catastrophic decline of 17 points in six months.

Even more alarming for the Democratic Party managers, the national findings are being heavily reinforced locally. One state poll in the Mid-West

actually shows the President badly trailing the man who is most likely to be his Republican opponent in 1968. In Iowa—a State which L.B.J. carried with 62 per cent of the vote less than two years ago—Governor George Romney of Michigan is currently leading the President by a margin of no less than 11 per cent. As if that were not hurtful enough, the same poll tactlessly reveals that if Senator Robert Kennedy were the Democratic candidate he would carry the State handily.

In the face of such evidence, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that what L.B.J. is confronting is not so much disillusion with his policy as a crisis of confidence in him personally. Essentially, all L.B.J.'s political gifts are ones that flower in good times—he is a great enthusiast, has a powerful line in affirmation and can certainly boast with the best of them.

It has never been L.B.J.'s natural inclination to meet problems or difficulties head-on. He has always believed in walking around them, poking them, sniffing them and if possible

smothering them without anyone noticing. As a technique it worked splendidly in the Senate—it necessarily looks a good deal less impressive from the occupant of the White House.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the last few weeks' deterioration in the Vietnam situation is that never once has the President tried to take the American people into his confidence, either by a televised press conference or a broadcast address to the nation.

If there has been recently a fresh surge of support towards Senator Robert Kennedy as the man most Democrats would like to see next in the White House, it is at least partly because his way of doing things is so different from L.B.J.'s.

Where the one openly stakes positions, the other moves stealthily around them—improvising here and compromising there. Certainly there is room for both approaches in politics. But there are times—particularly of doubt and uncertainty—when a nation needs the one far more than the other. It looks like being a lesson which L.B.J. will ignore only at his peril. (OFNS)

Siege Mentality Affects Foreign Policy In Syria

A modest four-storey building on the edge of a new residential suburb houses the headquarters of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Socialist Party.

Young men lounge on the balconies. An armed policeman watches the door, but no tanks guard the approach roads as may be seen further into Damascus, for instance, around the radio station. It is nearly four months since Syria's last coup d'état.

General Salah Jadid, the party Secretary-General and prime author of the coup, sits on one of the upper floors. He is a clear-eyed man of about 40, very tough and silent, usually dressed in civilian clothes. He is today the leading figure in Syrian politics and the most enigmatic.

He very rarely makes speeches, appears in public or sees journalists. Unlike many of his colleagues in the upper echelons of the party and the Government, he is not to be seen on warm summer nights sipping Turkish coffee and playing backgammon in the leafy, open-air cafes of the city.

He comes early to his office and leaves for home late. His austerity and secretiveness somewhat alarm his fellow citizens. They are remind-

ed of the military dictators who ruled Syria virtually singlehanded.

But no one outside the junta can be certain whose is the dominant voice or how decisions are arrived from 1949 to 1954 in the stormy aftermath of the Palestine War.

But General Salah Jadid does not rule alone. He appears to share power with a small group of four or five men—civilians and army officers—whom the most articulate and dynamic is the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, Dr. Ibrahim Maat. All that seems clear is that together they form the most radical, leftist, anti-Western regime to emerge in Syria since World War II.

The tone of their public statements is harsher and more hysterical than that of any other Arab government. Tirelessly trumpeted by the Press and radio, by Ministers, trade unionists and military commanders, is the theme that Syria is threatened with imminent invasion by the concerted forces of "imperialism, Zionism and reaction".

Popular defence committees have been formed throughout the country to distribute arms to the population and organise military training. Oil workers have threatened

to cut off the flow of oil across Syrian territory as they did during the 1956 Suez War.

A steady stream of vituperation is directed against King Faisal of Saudi Arabia & King Hussein of Jordan and the Sheikh of Kuwait—"usurpers of Arab oil"—and against the "Western protectors".

The official Syrian line is that an all-out, "scorched earth", war of liberation can alone free the Arabs from the Zionist base in their midst and from the Western imperialists lying in wait, around them. The Syrian army, the judiciary and the diplomatic service have been ruthlessly purged of all those suspected of not sharing these militant views.

Leading Syrian Communists like Khalid Bakdash have been allowed back into Syria after eight years in exile. Other Communists have been brought into the Cabinet, while "right-wing" anti-Communist Ba'ath leaders, such as the party founders Michel Aflak and Salah Bitar, displaced by the coup last February, live in hiding or languish in jail.

The Soviet Union has given the new regime its full support, has pledged assistance for major Syrian projects such as the Euphrates Dam, and has issued a "Hands off Syria" warning to the Western Powers.

(Contd. on page 4)

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's Anis carried an editorial on the anniversary of United States independence day.

The free nations of the world have attained their independence at the price of their own blood and by making many sacrifices, it said. All nations observe certain days as their national days. On July 4, is one such day for the people of the United States. It was on this day in 1776 that the people of the United States raised the flag of freedom in the city of Philadelphia and the congress accepted the Declaration of Independence written by Thomas Jefferson.

With the election of George Washington as the first President of the United States the foundation of a democratic system of government was laid, which made the country occupy an honourable place among the great powers of the world but also made it possible for other countries to follow the example of America in various social, economic and cultural fields.

America, the editorial went on, is a country in which people from all parts of the world live in harmony and co-operation with one another as a nation. Members of the House of Representatives as well as the Senate are elected. In other words it is the people's wish that rules the country.

The people of the United States after gaining a large degree of material prosperity and well being have come to the aid of the less developed countries and nations. The American leaders have advocated collective and individual freedom on the basis of equality and human rights and have searched for their own and world happiness in the light of peace and tranquility.

Afghanistan's relations with the United States have been based on mutual respect and friendship. Fortunately these relations have rapidly expanded during the recent years with the increased economic, trade and cultural exchanges.

The editorial also mentioned the exchange of visits between leaders of the two countries specially the state visit paid by His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen to the United States in 1963 as contributing factor in the

further strengthening of relations between the two countries.

The paper also carried a picture of George Washington on the front page to mark the occasion.

The same issue of the paper carried a report by Katra on the difficulties and problems of finding houses for rent. The report specially mentioned the cool response of the house owners and the need for something to be done as regards meeting the shortage of houses for our own national by the authorities concerned.

Today's Islah editorially welcomes the government's decision to abolish customs check points at various road junctions within the country. Originally this system was adopted to stop smuggling of certain commodities from one province to the other, because at the

time that food distribution within the country was not regulated properly. Now this is no longer the problem and the government is in full control of the food situation, there is no need for the internal check-points.

However the editorial pointed out the problem of smuggling from outside the country still exists and effective measures are needed. The border customs should be strengthened in the sense that all the possible points of entry in the country should be patrolled, said the editorial.

The same issue of the paper also front-paged a photo of the French President General de Gaulle and the Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny signing the Franco-Soviet joint communique at the end of the French President's state visit to the USSR.

WORLD PRESS

Commenting on reports of U.S. pressure for a British presence in Thailand, the *Liberal Guardian* said in a Sunday editorial Thailand has long been involved in the Vietnamese war, whenever it is reported that U.S. Air Force aircraft have been bombing North Vietnam or Laos, the chances are that they have flown from airfields in Thailand.

"We already have a commitment to Thailand as a fellow-member of SEATO but what the treaty says is that each party will act in accordance with its constitutional processes in the event of an armed attack on a member (and Thailand has not yet been attacked). If it is threatened in other ways than by armed attack its allies will consult immediately to agree on measures of defence. Neither provision makes it necessary for Britain to send troops now.

There is indeed a situation which might endanger the peace of the area, but that is the Vietnamese war, and the American tendency to constantly widen it. If SEATO is intended to guard against such situations, all the more reason for not encouraging them by complicity."

The *Times of India* comments in a July 3 editorial on India's reaction to U.S. bombing of Hanoi.

Even those who appreciate the virtues of under-statement will be shaken by New Delhi's confession that it is deeply "concerned" over the latest escalation in Vietnam. At every stage of this U.S.-sponsored escalation—if this is indeed the right term for a calculated intensification of the conflict—New Delhi has described itself as being disturbed. Yet there has been nothing to suggest that this disturbance is deep and real enough to impel the Government to contribute something more positive than a simple gesture of disapproval.

Combined with what appears to be a policy paralysis in New Delhi a situation has been created in which the third voice can no longer be heard. A complete endorsement of America's Vietnam policy would be intellectually far more respectable than this sort of anemic dithering—making gestures of disapproval according to formula but avoiding any serious effort to prevent the avalanche towards disaster.

As never before there is here an opportunity to present the non-aligned and Asian point of view with vigour and precision. This is that on the evidence of America's own experience in Vietnam the policy of escalation will only entangle it in further difficulties.

PART EIGHT: TERMINATION OF A SENTENCE DUE TO THE DEATH OF A CONVICTED PERSON:

Article 467:
A sentence is remitted if the convicted person dies after its passing thereon.

Article 468:
Termination of a sentence on the convicted person's death does not prevent the execution of fines, indemnity, trial expenses and also the amount to be repaid to the state from his estate.

PART NINE: EXPUNGING A CRIMINAL RECORD.

Article 469:
It is permitted to expunge the records of a person convicted of felony or misdemeanor.

Article 470:
The Felony Court may, on the basis of a motion of the convicted person, order expunging of his criminal records.

Article 471:
Following conditions shall be observed in expunging the records of one's conviction:

(1) The sentence to be served in full, or release from the sentence by amnesty or pardon.

(2) To have not committed a fresh crime after the lapse of six years after serving his sentence of felony or three years after serving his sentence of misdemeanor. Should he have a previous conviction, the said terms shall be doubled therefor.

Article 472:
Should the convicted person be, after serving his sentence, subjected to police supervision, the term provided for expunging his criminal records starts with the end of the said supervision.

Article 473:
Should the convicted person be conditionally released, the time limit set for expunging a criminal conviction begins when the sentence is over, or whenever the conditional release order becomes final.

Article 474:
The court may grant a request to expunge the record of his conviction if the convicted person has paid in full the fine, the refundable dues, compensation and also the trial expenses.

The court may refrain from the condition of paying the monetary exactions if it is proved that the convicted is unable to pay them out. On the occasion that the civil party as well as the party deserving the indemnity or compensation and expenses are not found, the sum shall provisionally be entrusted under rules on civil procedure. It is permitted

PART XXXVI

to ask for the reimbursement of the sum so deposited if the deserving party did not make a demand therefor within five years.

Should the convicted person be sentenced on the basis of a bond, he shall be subjected to the payment of those dues which are lawfully bound to it.

Article 475:
Should several sentences be passed on a person requesting the expunging of his criminal records, his convictions shall not be expunged from the records unless he meets the conditions specified in the foregoing Articles for every sentence. And the time limit shall be considered from the date of his last sentence.

Article 476:
The request for expunging a criminal record shall be submitted to the Attorney General's Office in the form of a petition. The petition shall contain necessary explanations of the petitioner's identity, the date the sentence has legal force and the places he lived in after passing the sentence.

Article 477:
The Attorney General's Office shall conduct an investigation on the petition made for expunging the record of conviction for ensuring the convicted person's residence places after the passing of the sentence thereon, as well as for obtaining information on his behaviour, means of living and also for gathering other pertinent information.

Saranwali shall, together with the investigation records, present the petition for rehabilitation to the court within three months, thereby explaining his opinion and the reasons therefor. The following documents shall be attached to the petition as well:

(1) A copy of the sentence passed on the convicted person.

(2) His past report.

(3) A report on his behaviour during his imprisonment.

Article 478:
Petitions for expunging criminal records shall be considered by a court of competent jurisdiction. The court is at liberty to hear the statements made by the procurator and the petitioner and to accommodate the information needed therefor.

The petitioner shall be notified at least eight days prior to the court session allocated for the consideration of the petition.

The court order so issued can only be reviewed by the Supreme Court in the existence of an error made in the application or interpretation of the law.

Article 479:
The court may grant the re-

quest of expunging a person's record of conviction if it is proved that he has reformed and the two conditions specified in Article 474 are present.

Article 480:
Saranwali is bound to send a copy of the court order on expunging a criminal record to the court issuing the sentence for registering on its margin the new order. And also, Saranwali orders registering the matter in the background files.

Article 481:
Expunging the criminal record of a convicted person is permitted only for one time.

Article 482:
Whenever a request for expunging the records of one's conviction is rejected on moral grounds, it shall not be renewed for two more years.

Article 483:
The court may annul its order of expunging the convicted person's records of criminality if it finds that there are some sentences on the petitioner which were not known to the court, or the petitioner, after the issuance of rehabilitation order, is sentenced for a crime committed previously. The annulment order shall be issued by a court which writ the expunging of the criminal records on the basis of a demand made by the Attorney General's Office.

Article 484:
(2) After the lapse of eight years or by amnesty of a person convicted for a misdemeanor other than those stated in the foregoing paragraph. Should the sentence passed on the convicted person recognize him as having some previous convictions, the periods assigned for rehabilitation shall be doubled.

Article 485:
Should the sentenced person have several convictions, his criminal records shall not be expunged unless he meets the conditions set forth in the foregoing Articles for each conviction. And the time limit shall be considered from the date of his last conviction.

Article 486:
The issuance of an order of expunging one's records of conviction repeals the verdict of guilty in the future thereby eliminates all of the consequences of the verdict such as the deprivation of legal personality, deprivation of civil rights and so on.

Article 487:
The order of expunging a criminal record is not detrimental to the rights and compensation obtained by others as a result of the verdict of guilty already brought in.

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More Supermarkets To Serve Public

The word is heard here and there that the municipal corporation of Kabul plans to open a series of supermarkets on its own around the city.

The interest which the municipality takes in price control on the food market is commendable. But with its experience one hopes it will not embark on the task of running supermarkets. The clumsy bookkeeping and administrative procedures of the municipality has rendered every one of its initiatives ineffective in the past.

The municipality attempted to control butchering to keep meat prices steady. The result did not meet expectations: meat was sold at some six or seven afghanis per pound prior to the well-intentioned effort and for 16 and 18 afghanis after it.

The municipality tried to provide fuel for the poor during the cold weather. It bought the bulk of the charcoal available on the market, thus directly effecting a rise in prices, and sold it in the winter, at higher prices for which it was responsible.

Perhaps the state can help to create a healthy super market industry by providing funds to hire experts to aid aspiring.

Certainly there are now companies which are interested in this business. They are interested because there is profit involved in it.

But if they go ahead and invest a large amount of money they may not succeed because running a supermarket is not like managing a small shop.

If the department of public utilities and procurement provides technical workers and economic advice this will be of great advantage to the public and to the businessmen.

Without such help good supermarkets, which facilitate buying, and which will help families save money cannot be set up.

The reason that Aziz Supermarket did not fail is, mainly because his wife and his brothers are all good businessmen.

It is now over two years since Habib Aziz opened the first supermarket in Kabul. The Kabul Times lauded the initiative in an article some three months before the doors of the supermarket were opened for shoppers.

The business at Aziz's supermarket is flourishing but it is surprising to see that, neither Aziz, as he had promised, nor any other businessmen here, have opened more such markets.

The need for large food stores, is a long felt one. It is now becoming an acute one.

It has become a pressing because the people in the city simply do not like to support the thousands of petty shopkeepers who neither have enough to offer in the shop nor know what to offer, but expect the few who buy from him to pay for his and his family's living.

The construction boom engulfing the city, it can be said with certainty, receives a great impetus by the ever growing crowd of shopkeepers and shop renters.

Knowing that they can charge their expenses to the neighbourhood buyers he hardly bargains when the rent is fixed. Thus the ready market for shops results in ever increasing investment in building and neglecting other areas where it would be more profitable for the nation as a whole, and in the long run for the investor himself.

To prevent the shopkeepers from increasing concealed unemployment, and many of such shopkeepers deal in foodstuffs, opening of more supermarkets in the city would be a welcome step.

Unfortunately we cannot expect this hope to be fulfilled soon enough if we depend entirely on private initiative.

The best thing would be, as in some other sectors of business and industry, for the state to devote some attention to this sphere.

Banke Milli Holds Annual Meeting

KABUL, July 5, (Bakhtar).—Banke Milli Afghan held its annual general meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Abdul Majid Zabuli, President of the High Council of the Bank. The meeting studied and deliberated on the Bank's 1344 balance sheet.

In the meeting attended by major shareholders or their representatives, a ten per cent profit distribution on Bank shares was approved.

It was agreed that Banke Milli take its part envisaged in the Third Five-year Development Plan to Finance industrial development.

Shareholders also appropriated a sum of five million Afghans for a ten-year free-interest loan to be used by the Bank's Welfare fund in educational services.

It was also decided that Banke Milli share the capital of the Industrial Bank and assist in its development.

Aziz Sees Great Opportunity For Private Investors Here



Aziz (at right) serves his customers at his Karte Parwan supermarket.

28 year old Habib Aziz, like his father is interested in business. After graduating from Habibia High School he went to the United States at his own expense to study business administration at the University of California. After five years there, he enrolled in the Armstrong Business School to specialize in supermarketing. Aziz Super Market fulfills his desire to establish a modern food center where a large variety of foodstuffs are sold at fixed prices.

Aziz believes that clean and hygienic food is an essential aspect of living in a modern society. He deplores the lack of competition in the marketing industry and the poor services customers meet with in most stores in the city. Private investment in this area will be of great benefit to the public, he feels. It will make shopping more convenient since all food stuffs will be sold at one place, customers will be treated more courteously, and prices will not vary from day to day according to the shopkeepers' whims.

He says that he has been satisfied with his customers and that he hopes that his customers have been pleased with his products and services. He believes customer reaction is important in the development and expansion of such businesses since they often introduce new ideas.

He added that Afghanistan is a land of opportunity especially for private investors. Afghanistan appreciates and needs private investment and private industry, he says. "The government should help and encourage investors for returns will not only benefit the individual investor but also the nation as a whole".

Italians Emigration To Industrial Nations Increasing

According to statistics, 312,301 Italians emigrated to other countries in 1965. Since the end of the last war, the emigration trend has grown more and more towards the industrial countries of Europe in place of the more traditional flow overseas. Particularly in recent years, the countries of the European Common Market have become more and more attractive to emigrants.

The German Federal Republic, for instance, has a constant need for foreign manpower, as the supply does not match the demand for local labour. Wherever they settle down, Italian workers are soon appreciated for their ability and hard work. From Switzerland to Belgium, from France to West Germany, Italian factory workers, miners, builders, etc. have established themselves to the extent that their work contracts are renewed automatically from year to year at increasingly improved conditions.

Between 1964 and 1965, the percentage of emigrant going to the Common Market countries increased from 38 to 52 per cent of total Italian emigrants. Geographically, the flow of emigrants maintains the characteristics of some years ago, the majority going to West Germany where in 12 months the number has increased from 75,000 to 125,000, to France (27,000), Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland.

Of the countries outside the Common Market, the first place is held

by Switzerland, which, with 90,000 Italian emigrants in 1965, remains one of the most important markets for Italian manpower, notwithstanding the restrictive measures adopted in recent years by the Swiss authorities. Italian emigration overseas, however, shows a change in trend, with the exception of Canada and United States, but as far as the latter is concerned, the movement consists mainly of family dependents.

Italian workers employed abroad, whether on a seasonal or permanent basis, remit part of their wages to their dependents in Italy, and these remittances are of primary importance to this country.

According to recent statistical data, they are second on the list as regards foreign currency income, preceded only by income from tourism.

During 1965, the bank of Italy registered a total income of Lit. 663,500 million from tourism and a figure of Lit. 421,700 million from emigrant remittances.



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Karte Parwan, Opposite the Children's Park

Self-Service Market For One Stop Shopping

The Aziz Super Market, opened in Kabul in April of last year, was the first private business venture of this kind in Afghanistan. The idea of opening a self service market for "one-stop shopping" comes from the 28 year old owner of the store Habib Aziz. Upon his return from the United States where he studied business administration, Aziz decided that it was time Afghanistan had a large market providing a large variety of foodstuffs, meats, and vegetables, properly and hygienically packed and displayed for the convenience and health of its people.

Absence Of Large Store

The lack of prior experience in super marketing and the difficulty in collecting necessary materials involved Aziz in many delays and financial risks. But the market was finally opened and is currently situated in Karte Parwan. The location is not the best but the store has managed to attract many customers. Aziz explained that they would have opened in a more commercially busy area but that the absence of a store large enough to meet markets requirements forced them to move to the present neighbourhood. The Market employs 15 workers regularly engaged in the packing of foodstuffs, meat and vegetables.

By A Staff Writer

Aziz himself with the assistance of his wife manages the enterprise.

The market is divided into four sections where meats, fruits, vegetables and canned foodstuffs are available. Packet and processed mutton, chicken, beef, turkey, duck, and sea food are sold in the meat counter. Customers can order and buy meat products in any desired quantity and cut.

Fresh vegetables obtained from the market farms are sold throughout the year. The two farms now under cultivation also supply the market with much of its meat products. Recently sheep and cattle have been added to the poultry stock of chickens and turkeys.

Imported Goods

A large variety of canned fruits purchased from local processing plants are available, as well as foodstuffs. The market also processes beans, peppers, rice, flour, cooking spices dried fruits, and nuts. Aziz also sells a large number of imported goods much in demand such as canned fruits, chocolates and detergents.

Electric Freezers

Five electric freezers and a home cooler for the hygienic preservation of fresh food and meat have now re-

placed the one home cooler that the market originally started off with. Aziz says that the Market is still in its preliminary stages of development, and that plans are underway to enlarge the present facilities and to open another market in the Darul-Aman road. He also intends to equip his market with barbecuing facilities so that customers can purchase ready to serve and eat food.

Chain Store Age

The October issue of Chain Store Age published in the United States had the following comments on Aziz's venture:

"Habib Aziz had the intention to start a dry goods department store. But a locally contracted bout with amoebic dysentery soon convinced him that what Afghanistan needed most were clean, convenient food stores. In April of this year, Aziz opened the first real supermarket which, the proud owner hopes will be the forerunner of his country's first food chain. The 800 sq. ft. store has a large walk-in refrigerator and refrigerated display case for meats, dairy products and other perishables. There is also a dry vegetable stand, wall and island grocery displays. The one check out store is made of brick and reinforced concrete with mosaic tile floors. The current monthly gross \$4,285."



Shelves loaded with canned goods.

CREATING LONG-TERM LOCAL MARKET

In my previous articles in The Kabul Times I gave a thumbnail sketch of reasons for creating a local capital market for short term loans:

1. Lower cost of short term financing.
2. Lack of sufficient long-term financing.
3. Advantages of establishing a credit record.
4. Greater flexibility.
5. Utilising local capital resources which sought investment outlets, but could not find them.

The question of long-term capital market has even greater significance when the discussion is switched from short-term to long-term capital. There are several reasons to show that traditional concepts concerning the function of long-term public debt are inappropriate to the needs and aims of a developing economy. If our local private assets are such that investible funds possessed by local investors would not be attracted into them because of their lack of liquidity, then it is essential that public debt should provide a mechanism by which our local enterprises may receive funds and our local investors may simultaneously achieve the liquidity which they require.

Long - Term Capital

I mentioned in my previous articles that the volume of public debt should not be determined solely by the consideration of the present state of the Government purse, the same is true about the long-term capital. We cannot deny that public debt is a means by which a Government can borrow for its own current or capital purposes, and in many instances Governments find themselves having to undertake capital expenditure programme which would be carried out in the private sector of a more advanced economy, either because of an inadequate supply of entrepreneurship or be-

cause no one other than the Government can obtain the necessary funds.

Public Department

The role of the public debt in a developing country, however, extends far beyond the finances of Government expenditures themselves; it is also a device whereby funds can be obtained from local investors, channelled into official accounts and transferred, primarily by means of development banks and other types of lending institutions, to private as well as public enterprises for the finance of real capital formation.

In this field our Industrial and Agricultural Banks have great responsibility. Their proper functioning will have tremendous effect upon the whole structure of our development efforts in the third five-year plan.

Stimulate Saving

Looking at the matter from another angle we see that the types of securities issued by our Government cannot be determined solely by the particular needs of the Government itself. The public debt can be used in our country to stimulate saving and local investment; hence the securities issued will often need to be designed primarily with the needs of the investor in mind, rather than with those of the borrower—i.e. the Government itself—whether the Government is acting on its own account or on behalf of other raising the loan concerned.

Long - Term Securities

It is possible that the type of investor possessing investible funds at a particular moment is such that only a long-term security will be an acceptable asset; this might well be the case with insurance companies operating in the country. Unless the Government is prepared to issue long-term securities, therefore—when

ther the borrowing needs to be long-term or otherwise—the funds potentially available from such sources will in fact be lost to the country altogether. There is little point, after all, in offering a long-term investor short-term assets of a kind which do not meet his particular investing needs.

Short - Term Securities

Conversely, if funds are available predominantly from investors who seek short-term securities, then the public debt should contain a predominance of short-term assets of the kind which such investors are desirous, even if it is the intention to use the funds at long-term.

As a matter of fact, a concession of short-term issues will be used to obtain funds which are to be invested on a long-term basis; a straight forward issue of long-term securities would be inappropriate to much of the capital which happens to be available at that time.

Investment Outlets

From time to time, indeed, the public debt will need to be expanded by issues which combine various maturities and other terms of repayment; a given volume of public debt, that is, may be offered the public in several alternative forms, the investor being left to decide for himself which particular type of security, at what volume, he is prepared to purchase with the funds currently at his disposal.

As with Government bonds, it may also be necessary for our Government to issue different securities from time to time even if its own borrowing needs are nil. From the investors' point of view, a regular supply of securities is as important as acceptable terms and interest rates; a bank, a building society, an insurance company, or any other prospective investor of funds, will need to be assured not merely that a suitable investment outlet is currently available at intervals in the future, but that comparable assets will continue to be made available at intervals in the future, as and when additional funds become available for investment. Without the assurance of a regular and adequate supply, investors will continue to look outside the economy for investment outlets. (to be continued)

BUSINESS & FINANCE

WORLD BRIEFS

LONDON, July 5, (DPA).—French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou arrives here on Wednesday together with Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville for a two-day visit.

On the day of arrival he will have talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson at number 10 Downing street, to be continued on Thursday at lunch.

MOSCOW, July 5, (Tass).—It has been officially reported that Hungary's Foreign Minister, Janos Peter, will arrive in the USSR in mid July on an official visit as guest of the Soviet government.

MUNICH, July 5, (Reuter).—Princess Ashraf, sister of the Shah of Iran last night attended a Munich opera with President Heinrich Lübke of West Germany.

Earlier the princess, who arrived here Sunday on a three-day visit to Bavaria, saw an island castle in the middle of the Chiemsee, a holiday lake near Munich.

KUWAIT, July 5, (DPA).—Kuwait and the Lebanon signed an agreement here last night under which the latter receives a loan of 2.3 million dinars from the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development. The cash will be used for electrification and irrigation projects in the Lebanon.

ADEN, July 5, (DPA).—The curfew was re-imposed in the Sheikh Osman and El-Mansura areas of Aden last night after a hand grenade was thrown at a British patrol car in El-Mansura. The grenade missed the car and exploded in the middle of the street.

KARACHI, July 5, (DPA).—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman will visit Pakistan from July 10 to 12, it was officially announced here Monday. During his stay, Freeman will meet President Mohammed Ayub Khan and various ministers. He will also inspect the agriculture university at Lyalpur.

PRAGUE, July 5, (DPA).—Yuri Gagarin, of the Soviet Union, the world's first astronaut, arrived in the Czechoslovakia Monday to undergo medical treatment. "Ceteka" news agency reported.

BERLIN, July 5, (DPA).—East Germany and People's China Monday signed a protocol on technical-scientific cooperation in 1966/67 in East Berlin. Reporting this, the East German news agency "ADN" did not reveal the contents of the protocol.

ANKARA, July 5, (DPA).—In his coming visit to Turkey starting July 10th West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder will have political talks with Turkish Premier Süleyman Demirel, Foreign Minister İhsan Sabri Caglayangil and other ministers.

ALGIERS, July 5, (DPA).—The body of Algerian freedom hero Emir Abdel Kader arrived here Monday from Syria accompanied by a delegation headed by Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Boufika.

DALLAS, Texas, July 5, (Reuter).—Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, once carried to the man who killed President Kennedy, gave birth to a six-pound, 12-ounce (3.6 kg) boy in hospital Sunday. Mrs. Porter, 24, had two children by her marriage to Lee Harvey Oswald. She was married to Kenneth Porter, 28, about 18 months after Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby.

CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Combined Italian and French colour and cinemascope film.

OPERATION BEIRUT

PARK CINEMA:
At 2:30, 5:30, 8 and 10 p.m. Russian film with Tajiki translation 300 YEARS AGO

KABUL NANDARI
At 7:30 p.m. Indian technicolour film.

SON OF INDIA

BEHZAD CINEMA:
At 2, 5 and 7:30 p.m. Indian colour film.

LUTERA

WEATHER

Kabul:	28	12
Kandahar:	36	22
Farah:	41	25
Jalalabad:	37	21
Salang:	9	2

Outlook for tomorrow's clear

PHARMACIES

Pharyabi: Shari Nau, Sheer Ali Khan Waat, Tel. 20887.
Maiwand: Jodi Nadir Pashtun near the bridge, Tel. 20580.
Yousofi: Shah Shaeed near Jashen Ground, Tel. 21584.
Asri: Second part of Jodi Nadir Pashtun, Tel. 24231.
Zalal: Near the American Embassy.

PARIS, July 5, (DPA).—Japan has officially protested France's atomic test at the Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific ocean.

A note containing the protest was handed to the French government Monday by the Japanese Ambassador to France.

The contents of the note are to be made public later in Tokyo. French Prime Minister Georges Pompidou, after learning of the Japanese note, commented during a television programme that France had taken ample security precautions.

ALGIERS, July 5, (Tass).—Soviet government delegation arrived here Monday for celebrations of the fourth anniversary of Algeria's independence.

U.S. National Day

(Contd. from page 1)
Director-General of Foreign Service.

Their Royal Highnesses Colonel Sardar Abdul Wali and Princess Bilquis, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal, Presidents of both houses of Parliament, members of the cabinet, Afghan Parliamentarians, and other guests in Kabul listened first to a musical quintet during the entertainment.

"Old fashioned square dancing" performed by a local group of Americans from the western United States was then provided by the "Kabul Trotters".

The popular and talented "Rock Bottom Singers", members of the U.S. Peace Corps, were also on the programme. Their vocal feature, described as "old songs sung in the modern style" was enthusiastically received. Besides "Cool Water", "Down by the Riverside", and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic", they did "Mullah Nasiruddin" a number in Dari.

The art of singing old songs in their original form was demonstrated after a second square dance by the younger teen-aged "Teen Twirlers". Singing in the "barbershop style", popular in America in the 1890's and 1900's the "Kabulaires" harmonised to "The Old Songs", "Sweet Adeline", "Oh by Jingo", and "Let Me Call You Sweetheart".

The programme finale featured the singing of Jan Bing and Hasell La Borde with the "Kabulaires" in "America the Beautiful". A presentation of the American and Afghan colours, and the playing of the national anthems of both countries concluded the programme.

Indonesian Congress Committees Agree To Ban Communism, Empower Gen. Suharto To Form New Cabinet

JAKARTA, July 5, (Reuter).—Indonesia's Peoples Consultative Congress will move to outlaw communism and empower army strongman Lieutenant General Suharto to form new cabinet immediately.

The congress highest constitutional body in the country, is still meeting in private committees, but Congress chairman general Abdul Haris Nasution has indicated agreement has been reached on three major issues.

Speaking in a radio interview late Sunday night, the General said the committee dealing with politics and state affairs had agreed on a ban on communism and steps to empower General Suharto to form a new cabinet.

Militant students here have been demanding a complete ban on communism, a new cabinet and positive steps to ease the nation's desperate economic problems.

The way to meet these demands was a return to the 1945 constitution, General Nasution said.

This would be a further strong curb on President Sukarno's already curtailed powers. The constitution decrees general elections once every five years, and instead of the present body which was nominated by the President. It also decrees that the President is responsible to Parliament.

Commenting on a possible permanent ban on communism, Gen. Nasution said parties, organisations and activities supporting communism could be prohibited.

It was virtually certain the full congress would accept the committee's draft resolutions without any major change, he said.

The committees and sub-committees of Congress are still thrashing out final details of resolutions to be put forward. They should be ready this week for presentation to President Sukarno.

AP despatch from Havana adds: the Indonesian Ambassador to Cuba refused to accept Monday his dismissal ordered by the Indonesian Foreign Affairs office and declared he still represent President Sukarno's "progressive political line."

A. M. Hanafi said he had asked Sukarno to clarify his position because he was appointed by the President and maintained that the Foreign Minister had no authority to dismiss him from his Ambassadorial post.

Colour Television Likely To Split European Audience

OSLO, July 5, (DPA).—Colour television is likely to split European audiences, after the French "Secam" system came out on top of the W. German "Pal" version at a secret balloting of the "international advisory committee for radio" (CCIR) conference here.

The two systems are incompatible. Results of the provisional voting, made on Saturday, were not officially disclosed, but conference sources said 36 countries had advocated introduction of the French "sequential and memory" system, against 16 favouring the German "phase alternating line" system.

Eight countries represented at the conference, which can give recommendations to the governments only, came out in favour of the United States "NTSC" (national television system committee) version, while one country plugged its own system.

Fourteen countries have reserved their decision.

The Soviet Union, the east European countries, several Latin American countries and the states of the former French colonial empire all voted in favour of the "Secam" system, according to conference sources.

Britain And EEC

(Contd. from page 1)
Points on which "thorough preparatory work" had to be done were agriculture and comparison of prices and purchasing power. Von Hase said.

Asked whether non-EEC members were to participate in the preparations, he pointed out that "technical participation" by Britain was not to be excluded regarding the comparison of purchasing power. In London Monday, a foreign office spokesman welcomed Schroeder's suggestion as a "constructive step".

Government quarters said any initiative bringing the European problem closer to a solution "deserved applause".

A spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry said in Brussels his government was in agreement with the Bonn plan.

Schroeder's suggestions have been submitted to West Germany's five EEC partners—Belgium, France, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

In Paris sources said France would welcome Britain's entry into the Common Market, but maintains that initiative must come from London.

Verdict Passed On Mice In Absentia

ROME, July 5, (DPA).—A tribe of mice got a fair trial on charges of trespassing in Tyrol some four-and-a-half centuries ago, according to newly-unearthed court minutes which tickled legal experts here.

Still, a hamlet in South Tyrol, won the five-month "trial" of the invading field mice, sentenced "in absentia" in May 1522.

With apparently no word voiced in their defence, the mice were ordered to leave the hamlet's territory within two weeks.

But lenient Judge Simon Fliess accorded young mice and very old mice one month to complete their withdrawal, and ordered the community to set up river crossings as necessary "so that the exodus of the animals could proceed without losses."

He also ruled out any violence against the ill-fated mice. The minutes finally state that "anyone may ask for a copy of the verdict, including the mice," but apparently they left it at that: there was not the trace of a nibble on the files concerned when they were found in a neighbouring village a few days ago.

Head Of Roman Catholic Birth Control Commission Makes Report

VATICAN CITY, July 5, (Reuter).—Pope Paul yesterday received in private audience Swiss-born Father Henri De Riedmatten, Secretary of the Papal Birth Control commission, for discussions on the possibilities relaxing Roman Catholic teaching on this controversial issue.

A week ago the Pope was handing a lengthy report containing recommendations of the commission drawn up after nearly 13 years of confidential talks. The recommendations are a closely guarded secret.

The Pope is widely expected to make known his ruling in the Autumn on whether to relax the ban on contraceptives, possibly by limited acceptance of the contraceptive pill.

The secretary of the Birth Control commission said last night that Roman Catholic married couples should act with a sense of responsibility in producing children.

Father De Riedmatten, interviewed on Italian television,

Japan, Soviets Negotiate New Direct Air Route

MOSCOW, July 5, (AP).—A new direct airline route across the Soviet Union to Japan will be cheaper than present, longer polar routes, it was learned Monday.

It was learned that Soviet and Japanese airline officials, who will operate the new route jointly, have not yet agreed on a revenue-sharing formula. The dispute is expected to delay opening of the new line by at least until the end of August.

Japanese sources said the one-way tourist fare between Moscow and Tokyo on the new route would be \$538.70. The present rate from Copenhagen over the pole to Tokyo is \$761.71. The difference works out to the present tourist fare between Moscow and Copenhagen, leaving no savings on the direct Moscow-Tokyo route from West European nations.

Japanese sources said, however, there would be a small savings for first class passengers travelling between European points and Tokyo via the Moscow-Tokyo link.

Round trip fares on the Moscow-Tokyo link are to be \$1,023.60 tourist class and \$1,662.50 first class, the sources said.

Passenger fares, charter rates and insurance rates were among the matters worked out in talks that have been going on here since June between officials of Japan Airlines and Aeroflot, the Soviet air line.

Soviet planes with mixed crews will be used on the route across Soviet Siberia to Moscow.

The two sides agreed to the Soviet TU-114 turboprop plane.

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THE SOUND OF

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WEDNESDAY
JULY 6th, from 4 to 5 P.M.
SWIMMING EXHIBITION by American Professional MEMBERS ONLY.

Syrian Leaders

(Contd. from page 2)
The new Syrian regime is patching up its old quarrel with Egypt—dating back to the break-up of the United Arab Republic in 1961—and is taking the lead in calling for a regrouping of "liberated" Arab States—notably Egypt, Iraq, Algeria and Syria herself—in a common front against Western imperialism and its Arab clients.

It is 16 years since the Syrian Socialist leader, Akram Hawrani, urged farmers to claim their rights, to drive the landlords off the land and burn the crops if need be. In half a generation, profound changes have taken place. Land reform and largescale nationalisation have stripped the old middle class families—traditional rulers of Syria—of both political and economic power.

A class has been destroyed. Power and influence have passed instead to new men—army officers and Ba'ath Party leaders, for the most part of humbler stock—and to new working people's and peasants' organisation undreamed of a decade or so ago. Scores of leading Syrian families have left the country, transferring or smuggling whatever assets they could salvage to the free-enterprise haven of Beirut and further afield.

Syrian radicalism is a native product. It was not born overnight, nor will the trend be easily reversed.

The minorities, the underprivileged have taken Damascus by assault, altering the tone of its public life and even the look of its streets and markets. More native dress is to be seen than ever before—country women, eyes splendidly ringed with kohl, foreheads strung with gold coins, more soldiery in rough khaki and few, very few, of the old, stuffy, intensely, respectable burghers of Damascus.

Second only to the indigenous radicalism of Syria's rulers is their anti-Americanism. The strength and virulence of this sentiment has a long history and is not to be found only on the Left. Perhaps its single most important cause lies in American support for Israel.

Syria was the first Arab country to feel the political impact of the Palestine disaster. Since 1949 her army has intervened violently in day-to-day politics with unsettling results. In the name of Palestine, Syria has endured military dictatorship and spent 60 per cent of her budget revenue on defence. She feels threatened by conspiracies—allegedly Western inspired—mounted against her by her more traditionally-orientated neighbours, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

This siege mentality is now driving Syria's young rulers into better relations with President Nasser: they both feel hedged about by the same enemies. (OFNS)

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